

EXPLANATION

HYDROLOGIC AREAS, AND WELL YIELD
IN GALLONS PER MINUTE

Less than 5 gpm
Water obtained from till, lake silt and clay, or bedrock. Wells are generally adequate for domestic supplies, but some may be inadequate during dry seasons. The yield of wells penetrating only till or lake silt and clay probably will yield less than 1 gpm.

5 to 20 gpm
Water obtained from lake sand and silt. Wells are generally adequate for domestic and commercial supplies.

20 to 100 gpm
Water obtained from kame and flood-plain deposits. Flood-plain deposits are omitted from map along the Mohawk River west of Scotia.

More than 100 gpm
Water obtained from coarse-grained sand and gravel. In areas where infiltration can be induced from the Mohawk River, the yield of wells may be as high as 3,500 gpm.

Contour represents the bedrock surface, in feet above mean sea level.
Contour interval 100 feet

Contour represents the land surface, in feet above mean sea level.
Contour interval 10 feet

Boundary between different types of surficial deposits

Bedrock outcrop

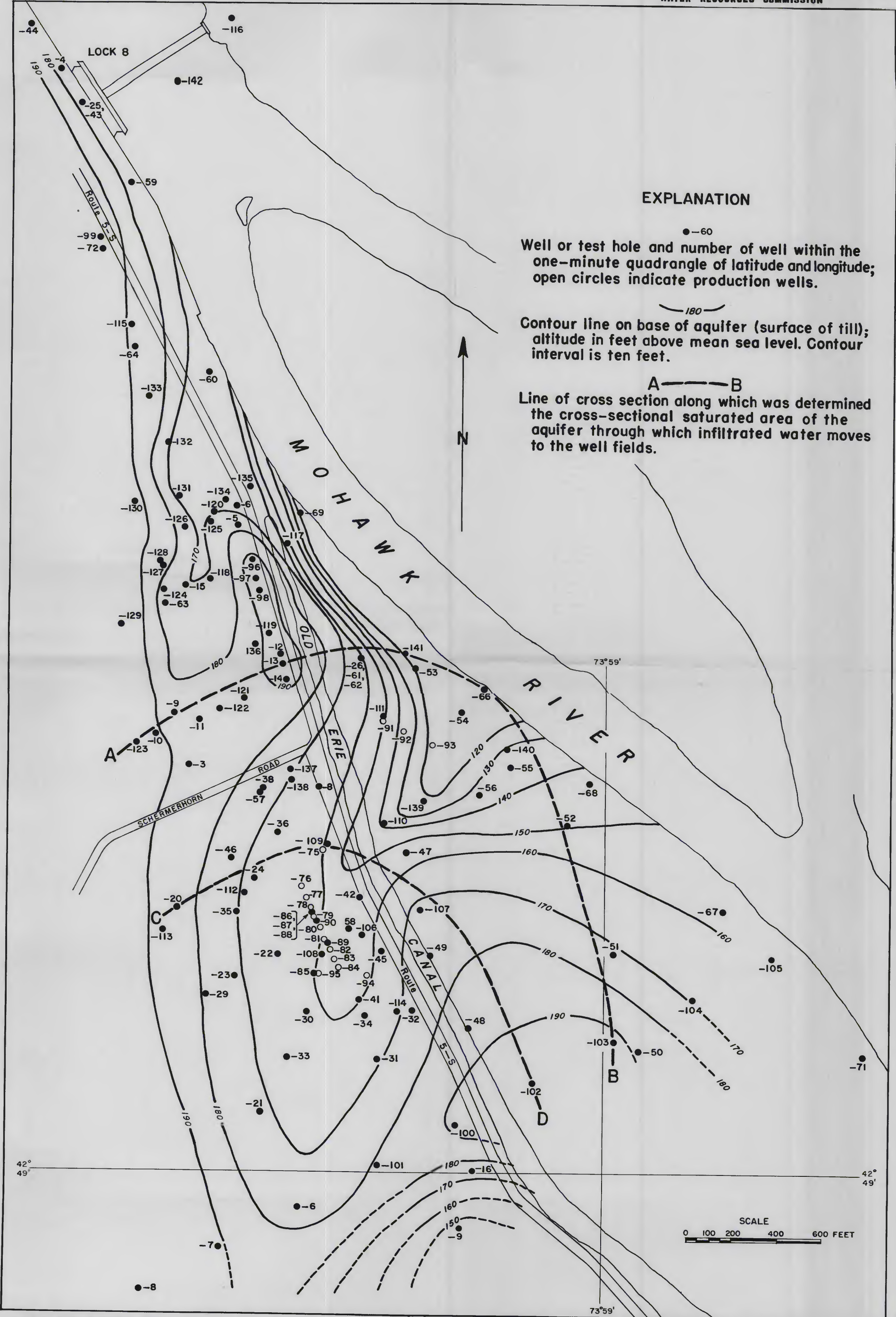
Fault
D is downthrown side
U is upthrown side

SURFICIAL DEPOSITS

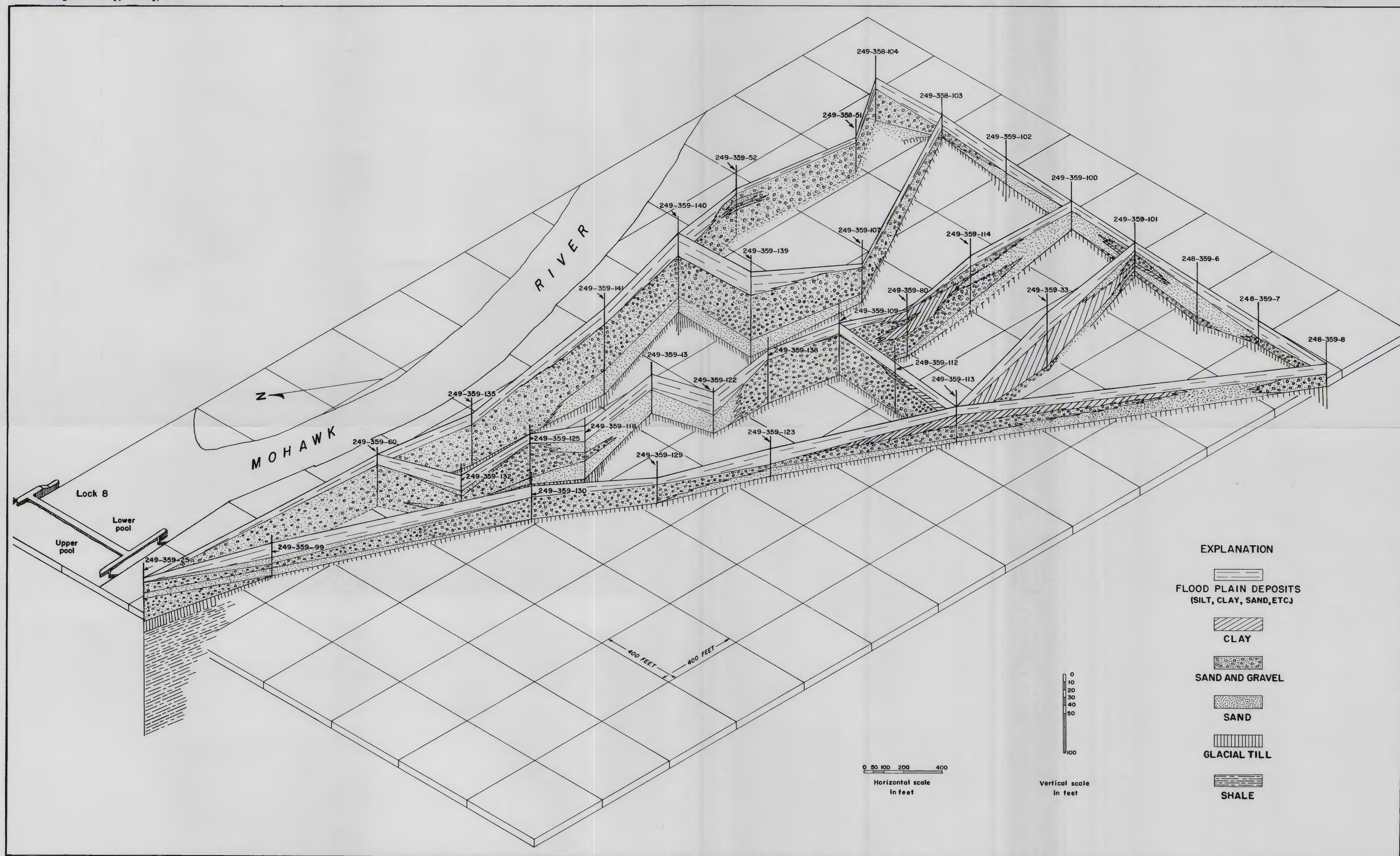
ABBREVIATION	DESCRIPTION
Qal	Flood-plain deposits of silty sand, that contain some clay and organic matter, and scattered thin, narrow and discontinuous sand and gravel lenses.
Qsc	Lake silt and clay; contains a few beds or lenses of sand.
Qs	Stratified sand; contains a few thin, narrow, and discontinuous sand and gravel lenses.
Qss	Lake sand and silt; includes scattered thin, narrow, and discontinuous sand and gravel lenses.
Qsd	Sand dune area; deposits of wind blown sand derived from lake sand and silt and from flood-plain deposits.
Qsq	Channel deposits consisting of coarse sand and gravel, generally overlain by flood-plain deposits.
Qk	Kame deposits; localized areas of sand containing some gravel.
Ql	Till overlying shale.
Qsh	Till overlying limestone.
Qls	
4	Well or test hole and number of the well within the one-minute quadrangle of latitude and longitude. The character of principal water-bearing material penetrated is shown by in-circle symbols:
⊕	Bedrock
⊖	Till or clay
⊙	Silt or sandy silt
⊗	Sand
●	Sand and gravel
○	Unknown

Note: Only selected wells shown in quadrangle 249-359. See plate 2 for detail locations.

A — B
Line of geologic section
See figure 8 and 9



MAP SHOWING THE LOCATION OF WELLS AND TEST HOLES IN THE VICINITY OF THE SCHENECTADY AND ROTTERDAM WELL FIELDS, AND APPROXIMATE CONTOURS ON THE BASE OF THE AQUIFER



FENCE DIAGRAM SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION, THICKNESS, AND AREAL EXTENT OF THE UNCONSOLIDATED DEPOSITS IN THE VICINITY OF THE SCHENECTADY AND ROTTERDAM WELL FIELDS